

Bany, B.

Safety index and strains permissible in clay walls. p. 361
(INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO, Vol. 13, No. 9, Sept. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

BANY, B.

Strength of walls made of clay blocks. p. 173.

(INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Vol. 14, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BANY, Bogdan, mgr. inż.; CHOLINSKI, Stanisław

Clay constructions in the light of the research and experiences
of the Institute of Construction Technology. Mat bud i ich zastosow
no.17:1-96 '62.

1. Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa.

TO: 10/10/68 (K)-2/10/68 (EWash)

From: 10/10/68 (EWash)

AUTHOR: Barz, Jozef, Olesowski, Witold

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 13, no. 1, 1968

magnetometer, nuclear magnetic resonance, nuclear spin
magnetic resonance, magnetic field, proton resonance

of applying the proton resonance
method to the study of the structure of the

Card 1/3

L 8788-44

ACCESSION NR: AP4043308

1. A narrow-band interference bridge, a 200-cps quartz oscillator, a narrow-band
amplifier, and a narrow-band filter. The bridge is a narrow-band
interference bridge. The signals are about 1 mV. The magneto-
motive force is about 1 mV. The magneto-
motive force is about 1 mV.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103420003-8

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103420003-8"

BANY, T.

✓1879. Pyridine hydrazides and thiosemicarbazones as anti-tuberculosis drugs. J. Supaiowski, T. Bany, and J. Krupinska. *Bull. Acad. polon. Sci.*, 1955, 3, 55-63 (Dept. of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Cracow).—Methods of synthesizing pyridinocarbonic acid hydrazides and pyridinic aldehyde thiosemicarbazones are given and the Na deriv. of the compounds are tested biologically. They have almost no inhibitory action on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Escherichia coli* but some have a weak effect on *B. subtilis*. All have an inhibitory action on acid fast bacteria; the action being more pronounced on human tubercle bacilli and B.C.G. than on *Mycobacterium phlei* and *Myc. mageritae*. Nicotinic acid hydrazide and its hydrazones with aromatic aldehydes are the most effective.

E. C. BUTTERWORTH.

(2)

✓ Chloroalkylamines, drugs paralyzing the endings of the sympathetic system. T. Bany (Inst. Pharmacol., Krakow, Poland). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, 223-32 (1955) (English summary).—Derivs. of *N,N*-dibenzyl-*β*-chloroethylamine (Dibenamine) conitg. Br, I, or F and substituents other than benzyl are described as having possible paralyzing properties of the sympathetic system and action against malignant growth. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (I), b. 100-2°, was prepd. in about 40% yield by adding with stirring 80 g. $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ to a mixt. of 87 g. KP (dried at 170°) and 110 g. $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ heated at 210° at such a rate that a fraction b. 95-105° is distd. from the mixt., treating the distillate with 2 g. NaF, filtering and redistilling. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (II), b. 57°, d. 1.1764, n_D^{20} 1.3542 was obtained in 30% yield by adding 145 g. SOCl_2 to 60 g. I, refluxing 3 hrs. on a water bath, adding water, washing the resulting oil with NaHCO_3 and water, drying over CaCl_2 and distg. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (III), b. 72°, was obtained in a 23.7% yield by heating 7 g. I with 65 g. PBr_3 3 hrs., washing the oil with water and Na_2CO_3 , taking up in ether, drying and distg. $(\text{PhCH}_2)_2\text{NH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (IV), not m. below 350°, was obtained by refluxing a mixt. of 10 g. Na_2NCN , 45 g. water, 55 g. EtOH , and 25.2 g. PhCH_2Cl 36 hrs., distg. water and EtOH , crysfg. from petr. ether the resulting $(\text{PhCH}_2)_2\text{NCN}$, m. 112°, boiling it with 16 g. H_2SO_4 and 48 g. water 6 hrs., adding 26 g. NaOH in 48 g. water, steam distg. the amine, extg. the distillate with ether, treat-

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ing the ext. with HCl and filtering the ppt. $(PhCH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2F.HCl$ (V), m. 248-50°, was prepd. in 53% yield by heating 8 g. $(PhCH_2)_2NH$ and 4 g. II in a sealed tube at 120-60° 24 hrs. and crystg. from EtOH. $(PhCH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Br.HBr$ (VI), m. 181-2°, was obtained in 68% yield by adding HBr to 5 g. $(PhCH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ (VII), filtering and drying the VII.HBr (m. 164°), heating it on a water bath 2 hrs. with 8.4 g. PBr₃ and 20 ml. CHCl₃, distg. the CHCl₃, adding EtOH, filtering the mixt., distg. the EtOH, and crystg. from EtOH. Refluxing 6 g. VI and 5 g. NaI.2H₂O in 100 ml. AcOMe 2 hrs., evapg. to 0.5 vol., and cooling gave 7.2 g. $(PhCH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2I.HI$, m. 173-4° (from EtOH). $(PhCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl.HCl$ (VIII), m. 153-4°, was obtained in 86.2% yield by refluxing 4 g. $(PhCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ in 20 ml. CHCl₃ with 2.5 g. SOCl₂ 4 hrs., removing CHCl₃, crystg. the residue from EtOH-Et₂O and recrystg. from AcOMe. $(PhCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2I.HI$, m. 150-60°, was prepd. in 85.7% yield by refluxing 1 g. VIII and 1.5 g. NaI.2H₂O in 25 ml. AcOMe 2 hrs., filtering off the ppt., distg. the filtrate, taking up the residue in CHCl₃, filtering again, concg. the filtrate and recrystg. the solid from abs. EtOH. $(\alpha-C_{10}H_7CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl.HCl$ (IX), m. 185-6°, was prepd. in 80.6% yield by refluxing 5 g. $(\alpha-C_{10}H_7CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ and 2.7 g. SOCl₂ in 25 ml. CHCl₃ 4 hrs., distg. the CHCl₃, cooling, filtering off the ppt., and crystg. from abs. EtOH. $(\alpha-C_{10}H_7CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Br.HBr$, m. 199-200°, was obtained in 82.5% yield by heating a soln. of 1 g. IX in 5 ml. abs. EtOH with 1.2 g. CaBr₂.9H₂O in a min.

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BANU, T.

quantity of abs. EtOH 6 hrs., cooling and recrystg. from abs. EtOH. $(\alpha\text{-C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I.HI}$, m. 181-2°, was obtained in 82.7% yield by heating 2 g. IX and 1.55 g. NaI. 2H₂O in EtOH 8 hrs., cooling, filtering off the NaCl, concg. the filtrate, and recrystg. from MeOH. The piperidine deriv., $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I.HCl}$ (X), m. 234°, was obtained in 28.4% yield by heating on a water bath 13 g. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NH}$ with 12 g. $\text{CHCl}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ 6 hrs., adding 50 ml. CHCl_3 and 23 g. SOCl_2 , refluxing an addnl. 3 hrs., distg. the CHCl_3 and crystg. from abs. EtOH. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br.HBr}$, m. 219-20°, was obtained in 5.0% yield by refluxing 2 g. X and 2 g. $\text{CaBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in EtOH 6 hrs., distg. EtOH and crystg. from AcOMe. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I.HI}$, m. 212-13°, was prepd. in 5% yield by refluxing 2 g. X and 3 g. NaI. 2H₂O in EtOH 6 hrs. and crystg. from MeOH. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F.HCl}$ (not m. below 350°) was prepd. by heating 5 g. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NH}$ and 5 g. II 12 hrs. in a sealed tube at 140-60° and crystg. from dil. EtOH.

R. Dowbenko

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BANYA, N.L. inzh. (Kiyev); GOLOVNYAK, D.I., inzh. (Kiyev); SUPRUNENKO, A.R.,
(Kiyev)

Speeding up railroad car circulation on the Kiev Division of the
Southwest Railroad. Zhel.dor.transp. 40 no.10:70-71 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Kiev Province--Railroads--Management)

ACC NR: AR6035400

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/009/G023/G023

AUTHOR: Banya, Ye. N.

TITLE: Construction of optimal schemes for decoders of binary-coded systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 9G150

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. avtomatiki i elektropriborostr., 1965, 90-99

TOPIC TAGS: binary code, digital decoder, computer logic, logic design, Boolean function

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the main properties of the following binary-decimal weighted codes: 8421, 8421 + 3, 7421, 6321, 5421, 5221, 4311, 2421, and 3321. With the aid of Veitch diagrams, simplified expressions are determined for the outputs of the different codes, and rectangular decoders are constructed. It is indicated that the minimum structure of a decoder constructed in accordance with the logical formulas contains 28 diodes. The use of other types of decoders (pyramidal, multistep) does not lead to a decrease in the number of the elements, since the overwhelming majority of the converted values of the output Boolean functions consist of three letters, and all decoder schemes for $n = 3$ inputs of any type have an equal number of elements. 8 illustrations. Bibliography, 5 titles. B. G. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.142.1.01

J. BANYACSKI

"The social insurance budget in the Ganz Wagon and Machine Factory." p. 18.
(TARSADALOMBIZTOSITAS ES MUNKAVEDLEM, Vol. 5, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1953,
Budapest, Hungary.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

BANYAL, B

Fibers, threads, etc., from reed plants. H. BANYAL and F. CSERNÉ Hung. 99,168,
Jan. 12, 1928. Reeds are washed, stripped of leaves and softened with alkalies or other
softening agents.

AND S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SERIALS UNIT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BANYAI, B.

57. Based on Soviet experiences Hungarian research provides the printing industry with improved inking rollers - Kutatasunk szovjet tapasztalatok felhasználásával jó festékező hengereket ad a nyomdaiparnak - by V. Gulyas, E. Weil and B. Banyai (Paper and Printing - Papir- és Nyomdatechnika - Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 26-29, Feb. 1951, 1 tab.)

On the basis of Soviet experiences researches were performed with three new types of roller materials: (1) Natural rubber softened to a great degree with softening agents. This has the drawback that when cleaning the roller in petrol or kerosene or even in printing ink it swells excessively. (2) An oilproof synthetic rubber (neoprene), which swells less. This material, however, separates from the hard rubber binding layer underneath when treated with petrol. (3) A petrolproof synthetic rubber (of the perbunan type) did not prove entirely satisfactory in practice. Further investigations showed very good results with PVC base rollers. These rollers, which have proven excellent in a two-month plant test, are resistant to petrol, benzol, kerosene, turpentine, printing ink varnishes and oil. Further experiments are still necessary in order to produce PVC roller materials on a large scale with the casting techniques applied at present.

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BANYAI, B.

Dissolution of carbonyl sulphides in diluted solutions.

P. 74, (Hidrologiai Kozlony) Vol. 37, no. 1, 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BANYAI, Barna

Dissolution of carbonyl sulphide in aqueous solutions.
Hidrologiai kozlony 37 no.1:74-76 '57

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet es az Orszagos Balneologiai Kutato Intezet. Igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr., tudomanyos vezető: Schulhof Odon dr., a "Hidrologiai Kozlony szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

GASPARDY, Geza, dr.; VIDA, Margit, dr.; BANYAI, Barna, dr.

Salicylate intolerance in patients with rheumatic diseases. Orv.
hetil. 102 no.31:1468-1469 30 J1 '61.

1. Orszagos Reuma- es Furdougyi Intezet.

(RHEUMATISM ther) (SALICYLATES toxicol)

BANYAI, Bela, dr.; ERDELYI, Etelka, dr.

Primary polydipsia associated with delusions. Orv. hetil. 106
no.19:897-898 9 My '65

1. Tolnamegyei Tanacs, Balassa Janos Korhaz, Ideg-elme Osztaly
(foorvos: Szepesi, Janos, dr.).

BANYAI, Ede

The Vargha's nomogram system. Musz elet 18 no.5:10 28 F '63.

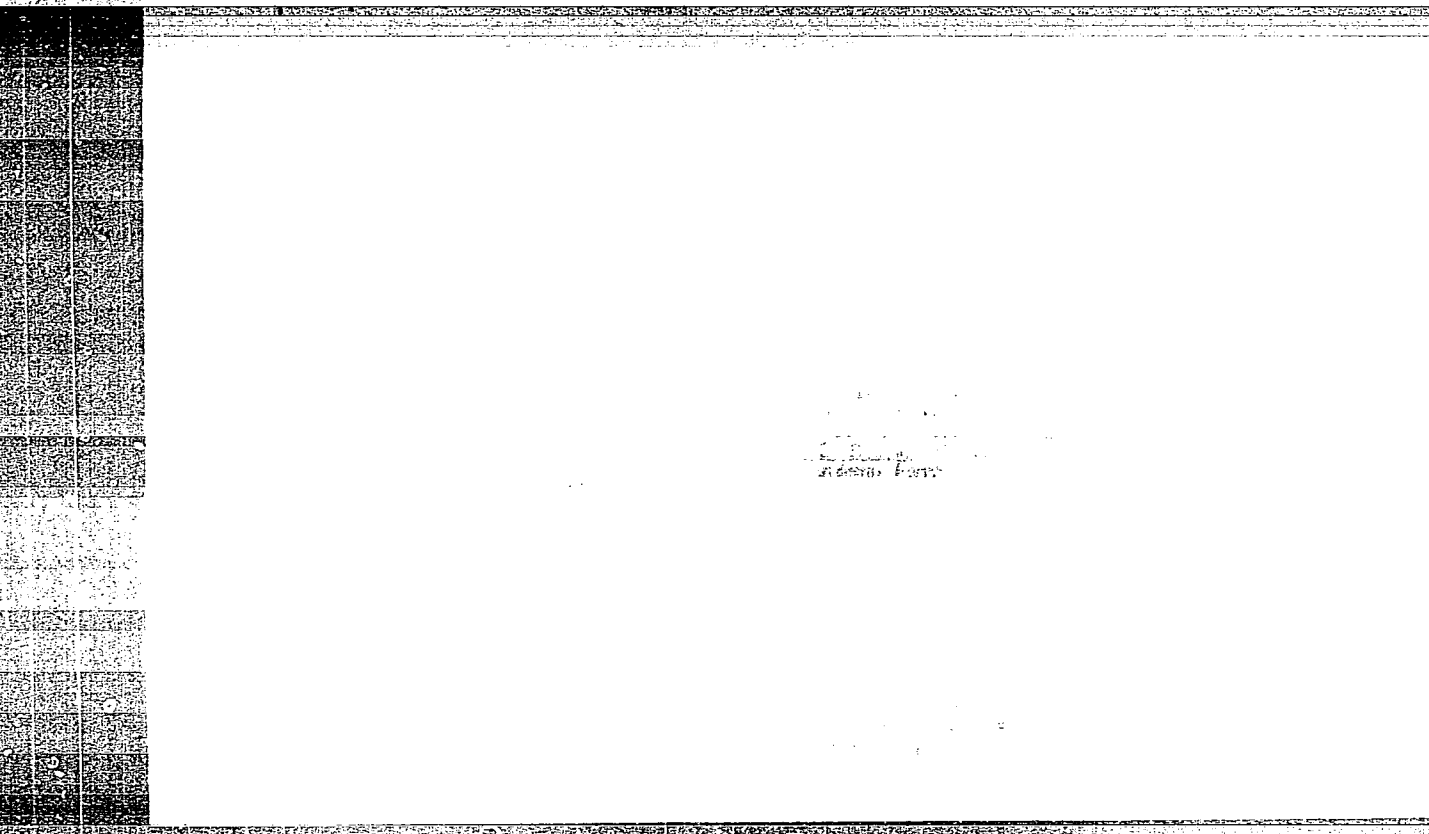
CA BANYAI, E.

18

Sodium hexametaphosphate prepared from crude phosphoric acid. Mária Ralszewska-Mincsev and Éva Banyai (Hung. Chem. Mining Works, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 201-3 (1930).—A prepn. contg. P_2O_5 , 67.6-8.8 and Na_2SO_4 , 1.0-1.5% with no Fe or Al with pH 7.0-7.5 was produced from crude 15 lé. H_3PO_4 contg. P_2O_5 , 133, K_2O , 0.83, Fe 0.4, $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, 10.0, $CaSO_4$, 12.0 g./l. and traces of V by the following method. The crude H_3PO_4 was neutralized carefully to pH 4.2 with Na_2CO_3 . It is essential that the H_3PO_4 should contain no free H_2SO_4 ; and the $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ content should be as low as possible. On a small scale, V remained in the soln. and colored the product light green. When large amts. were produced the product adsorbed V quantitatively, and the final product was V-free and white. Most of the Fe, Ca, and Al impurities were pptd. NaH_2PO_4 was not obtained by crystg. the liquid. The soln. was slowly evapd. in Pb containers. When the concn. was raised to 30 lé., another filtration removed the pptd. impurities, and the filtrate was further evapd. The solid residue was fired in grog crucibles and the melted mass poured on grog plates, cooled, and powdered. 10 references. István Finály

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000103420003-8"

BANYAI, E.

"Application of Iodate Ions for End Point Indication in Mercurimetric Titrations." p. 437, Budapest, Vol. 3, no. 4, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

HUNG

697. Determination of iron contamination in noble metals. L. Erdoy and E. Eányai (*Acta Chim. Hung.* 1954, 4, 2-4), 315-322. Platinum or gold (0.5 g) is dissolved in aqua regia (20 ml) and evaporated to a syrup with conc. HCl (2 ml) soln. and then to dryness, after the addition of NaCl (2 g) and conc. HCl (5 ml). Evaporation to dryness is repeated after the addition of conc. HCl soln. (2 ml). The dry residue is moistened with sufficient conc. HCl to make the solution ≈ 0.1 N with respect to HCl when diluted to 100 ml with water. The salt residue is heated at 100° C with a little water until solution is complete and the filtered solution is made up to 100 ml. An aliquot portion, the size of which depends on the expected Fe content, is passed rapidly through a cadmium reductor which is washed repeatedly with water, the washings passing into a 100-ml flask. Either 10 ml of 10 per cent. thioglycolic acid and 10 ml of 10 per cent. aq. NH₃ soln. are added and the solution is made up to 100 ml and the extinction determined with use of an S47 filter, or 5 ml of 40 per cent. sulphosalicylic acid and 20 ml of aq. NH₃ soln. (d 0.93) are added, and the solution is made up to 100 ml and observed with the use of an S47 filter. In both cases blank tests are carried out with all the reagents. Up to 0.1 per cent. of Fe in Pt metals can be determined with an error of ± 5 per cent., or ± 10 per cent. with an Fe content of 0.1 to 0.01 per cent. Cadmium ions do not interfere. With Ag alloys, reduction is superfluous if the Fe determination is made with sulphosalicylic acid in ammoniacal solution.

H. WREN

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I. É. BÁNYAI AND L. ERDEY

quotients of the above ppts. with reference to SO_4^{2-} based upon their sol. products are reported. The influence of concentration, pH, and the presence of other ions are

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28486

Author : Erdey, L. and Banyai, E.

Inst : -

Title : The Utilization of Exchange Precipitation Reactions in
Analytical Chemistry. II. The Determination of the
Chloride Ion.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud akad Mem tud oszt koezl, 7, No 2, 175-186
(1956) (in Hungarian)

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1957, 1257.

Card 1/1

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 28482

Author : Laszlo, E. and Banyai, E.
Inst : -

Title : The Utilization of Exchange Precipitation Reactions in
Analytical Chemistry. III. The Determination of Sulfate
and Sulfide Ions.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud akad Mem tud oszt koezl, 7, No 2, 187-198
(1956) (in Hungarian)

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1957, 8534.

Card 1/1

BANYAI, E.

Hungary/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8534

Author : Erdey, L. and Banyai, E.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Title : The Application of Displacement-Precipitation Reactions in Analytical Chemistry. III. The Determination of Sulfates and Sulfides

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, Vol 3, No 4, 409-422 (in German with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract : The determination of sulfate ions is based on the titration of the IO_3^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, and CrO_4^{2-} anions displaced by the sulfate ions from the corresponding barium salts. The procedure for the determination is as follows: an excess of a suspension of $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$ (I), BaC_2O_4 (II), or BaCrO_4 (III) is added to a neutral solution of the sulfate ions. When I is added, the mixture is refluxed for 10 min; when II is added, the mixture is heated 10 min over a water bath, cooled, diluted to 50 ml with water, and allowed to stand for three hours, the clear liquid being analyzed for IO_3^- or CrO_4^{2-} . In

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Hungary/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8534

view of the very low solubility of III in neutral media, the reaction with III is carried out in a 0.1 N HCl solution with refluxing, NH_4OH is added until a faintly yellow color appears, and the CrO_4^{2-} determined after the separation of the precipitate from the filtrate. In agreement with theoretical calculations (RZhKhim, 1956, 78375), it has been established that the reaction with I can be applied to the determination of SO_4^{2-} only in the concentration range 4-10 mmol/liter; the error is less than 1%. When the solubility of I is lowered by the addition of alcohol, the range of application of the reaction is shifted to the 1-1.5 mmol/liter region. The reaction with I results in a 12-fold increase in the titer of the solution and is therefore suited for the determination of very small amounts of SO_4^{2-} in neutral, weakly acidic, or ammoniacal solutions in the narrow concentration range indicated. The reaction with II can be applied to the determination of SO_4^{2-} in neutral or ammoniacal solutions at concentrations ≥ 6 mmol/liter. The range of applicability of the reaction with III is from 1-20 mmol/liter SO_4^{2-} . I, II, and III are prepared by the reaction of BaCl_2 with KIO_3 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, and K_2CrO_4 . The

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Hungary/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8534

experimentally determined values for the solubility products (SP) of I, II, and III are 1.528 , 4.21×10^{-1} , and 2.43×10^{-3} , respectively. [Tr. Note: these values seem much too high]. The values for the SP of the precipitates of $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ (IV) and PbC_2O_4 (V), used in the determination of sulfides, are 1.35×10^{-2} and 1.6×10^{-3} , respectively [see note above]. The sulfides of IV and V are markedly soluble in alkaline media; in order to reduce the solubility, the exchange reactions with S^{2-} are carried out in acetate buffer solutions. The lower limit of application of IV and V is 10 and 1 mmol/liter S^{2-} , respectively. For communication II see RZhKhim, 1957, 1257.

Card 3/3

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Banyai

Distr: 4E2c(j)

23. Precipitate exchange reactions in analytical chemistry, IV*. (In German) L. Erdely, E. Banyai, F. Paulik. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 13, 1958, No. 3-4, pp. 453-463, 8 tabs.

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Subsequent to the theoretic discussion of the exchange of chloride by mercury(II) iodate the practical conditions of the method of determination on this basis are discussed. Between certain limits of concentration the main reaction between mercury iodate and chloride ions proceeds without any side reactions. However in solutions of higher concentration a $HgCl_2^{+2}$ complex whereas in solutions of lower concentration a $HgCl_2$ complex forms in addition to $HgCl_2$. The formation of the $HgCl_2^{+2}$ complex liberated less iodate and that of the $HgCl_2$ complex, in turn, more iodate than expected on the basis of the main reaction. The determination of chloride may be carried out also on a micro scale in the presence of alcohol and under adequate conditions. Bromide, iodide and cyanide ions may be similarly determined in this way.

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111

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Country : HUNGARY
 Category : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15039
 Author : Erdey, L.; Banyai, E.; Zalay, E.; Tesy, M.
 Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 Title : Preparation of Derivatives of Variamine Blue
 and Their Standard Oxidation-Reduction Potentials
 Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15,
 No 1, 65-79
 Abstract : A description is given of the preparation of
 the following derivatives of variamine blue
 (I) which differ from I itself according to
 the value of the standard oxidation-reduction
 potential (SORP), and which can be used as
 oxidation-reduction indicators (ORI) as fol-
 lows: 4-amino-2-methyl-4'-methoxy-diphenyl-
 amine (II), 4-amino-4'-methoxy-diphenylamine-
 2-sulfo-acid (III), anilide of 4-amino-4'-
 methoxy-diphenylamine-2-sulfo-acid (IV),

Card: 1/6

Category : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems
Ads. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15039
Author :
Institut. :
Titlo :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : anisidid of 4-amino-4'-methoxy-diphenylamine-
Cont'd 2-sulfo-acid (V), methyl ether of 4-amino-4'-
methoxy-diphenylamine-2-sulfo-acid (VI), 2-
amino-7-methoxy-phenothiazine-9-dioxide (VII),
4-amino-4'-methoxy-diphenylamine-2-carboxylic
acid (VIII), anilide of 4-amino-4'-methoxy-
diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid (IX), methyl
ether of 4-amino-4'-methoxy-diphenylamine-2-
carboxylic acid (X), acridone-like compound
(XI) and picrate of I (XII). XI is soluble in

Card: 2/6

E - 6

Country	HUNGARY	
Category	Analytical Chemistry. General Problems	E
Abstr. Jour	: Ber Zoon - Kuhn., No 5, 1959.	No. 15039
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract	: ethanol; II, VI, VII, IX and X - in ethanol	
Cont'd	and diluted HCl; III, IV, V and VIII - in ethanol, diluted HCl and alkali; XII - in ethanol, water and diluted HCl. Solutions of leuko compounds of the enumerated ORI are colorless or have a weak yellow color. During the action of oxidizers in an acid solution, ORI first give a blue or violet-blue, and then a red product of oxidation. All derivatives of I are suitable for the indication of oxidation-reduction	
Card:	3/6	

Country:	: ROMANIA	
Category:	: Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.	E
Pub. Date:	: Sci. Rep. - Rom., No. 1, 1959.	No. 15039
Author:	:	
Institut:	:	
Title:	:	
Orig. Ref.:	:	
Abstract	: processes which take place in an acid medium.	
Cont'd	The end of titration is determined by the change from the colorless form of ORI to blue. III, IV, V, VI and VII possess a light-absorption curve with a maximum within 570-610 m μ . During oxidation of II, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII, forms are produced with a violet hue, and their maxima of light-absorption are between 500-530 m μ . At pH 2, I, II, IX and XII possess a stable oxidation-reduction potential (ORP);	
Para:	4/6	
E - 7		

Country	: HUNGARY	E
Category	: Analytical Chemistry. General Problems	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15039	
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract	: the color intensity of these ORI does not	
Cont'd	change in the course of 10 minutes. ORP of	
	III, IV, V, VI and VII slowly changes with	
	time; at the same time, a gradual weakening	
	occurs, followed by a disappearance of the	
	color. ORP of VIII, X and XI are very unstable.	
	Taking into account the instability of the ORP	
	of many derivatives of I, the authors consider	
	the ORI of II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX and XII	
	to be the most acceptable. The value of SORP	
Card:	5/6	

Country	: HUNGARY	E
Category	: Analytical Chemistry. General Problems	
Abstr. Jour.	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 9, 1959,	No. 15039
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract Cont'd	: of the ORI studied depends on the pH. At pH 2, values of SORP for II-X and XII are equal, respectively, to 553, 673, 669, 670, 678, 680, 692, 642, 693 and 587 mv. In the opinion of the authors, the quoted values of SORP provide the approximate characteristic of the intensity of the attraction or repulsion of the electrons by the corresponding substitutes. The number of electrons which take part in the oxidation-reduction process for ORI, which are derivatives of I, should be equal to 2.-- N. Polyanskiy	
Cards:	6/6	

E - 8

7
✓ Precipitate exchange reactions. I. Krdey and Eva
Bányai (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Z. anal. Chem.*
161, 16-28 (1958).—On shaking a dil. soln. of an anion A with
an excess of sparingly sol. solid KOx (Ox is a reducing or
oxidizing agent that is easily detd.), exchange occurs with Ox
going into soln. Equations are derived for predicting
whether or not the exchange will be quant. For Cl^- , AgIO_3
or $\text{Hg}_2(\text{IO}_3)_2$ is best. For SO_4^{--} , BaCrO_4 or $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$ is
best. Ag_2CrO_4 or PbCrO_4 is used for S^{--} in an OAc^- buffer.
Errors are caused by soly. of the ppts. and poor equil.
K. O. Stone—

4

gf

BANYAI, E.

New results in indicator research. p. 130.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA B
 CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 624
 AUTHOR : Banyai, E.; Zuman, P.
 INST. : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 TITLE : Polarographic Behavior of 4-amino-4'-methoxy-
 diphenylamine (Variaminblau)
 ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1959, 24,
 No 2, 522-525
 ABSTRACT : In the oxidation of 4-amino-4'-methoxydiphenyl-
 amine (I), the quinone of p-anisyldiimine is
 formed. The polarographic study of this reac-
 tion showed that at pH 2-14, oxidation proceeds
 with the participation of two electrons;
 $(dE_1/dpH) = 0.056$ v. The height of the wave is
 proportional to the concentration of I and to
 $\sqrt{h}$ (h - height of Hg column). The oxidation
 of I proceeds reversibly.-- O. Knessl
 CARD: 1/1

B-49

BANYAI, EVA

Oxidation products of 4-amino-4'-methoxydiphenylamine.
Eva Banyai, László Brdey, and Ferenc Szabadváry (Tech.
Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 20, 307-20
(1969) (in German).—The polarographic waves and the ab-
sorption max. of 4-amino-4'-methoxydiphenylamine (I), of
its oxidn. products, and of *N*-(*p*-anisyl)-*p*-benzoquinone di-
imine (II) proved that II formed in the 2-electronic oxidn. of
I. By varying the pH value of the soln., II suffered a
change of color, due to the proton affinity of the imino group.
The degree of proton affinity of the imino group
was established by an optical method and on the basis of the
break points of the oxidn.-redn. potential: pH curves.
The electrode potential of the oxidn.-redn. system proved
to be pH dependent. In a slightly acidic medium, oxidn.
took place through a semiquinone intermediate (III), as
detd. by using the index potentials. In the oxidn.-redn.
potential measurements, the oxidn. agents were: 0.01*N*
Br-H₂O (in acidic soln.) or 0.01*N* K ferricyanide (in alk.
soln.), resp. During the potentiometric oxidn. of I with
Br-H₂O at pH 1-6, I gave at first a blue color. By adding
Br-H₂O in an amt. corresponding to 2 electrons a violet
color arose; and in the presence of strong oxidizing agents
(Br-H₂O and Cl-H₂O in great excess), the soln. became
red. Over pH 8 the oxidized soln. was continuously yellow.

At pH 1.5-5.5, the 2-electronic oxidn. went through the in-
termediate III, the stability of which was assured by meso-
meric structures. In alk. soln. the oxidn. was direct. At
pH 3, a protonated form of II (IV) presented an absorption
max. at 680 mμ. The pH region 3-4 was the most favor-
able for IV (25%). The 2-electronic oxidn. product of I
was violet in acidic soln. (absorption max. at 640 mμ), red
close to pH 7 (max. at 480 and 640 mμ), and yellow in alk.
soln. (max. at 460 mμ); consequently the red color was an
mixed one. By polarographic and optical methods, this
oxidn. product proved to be II. The color change was ex-
plained as follows: in alk. soln., II exists as a yellow base;
in acidic soln., however, by taking up a proton, II can exist
in the two violet mesomeric forms of IV. The overoxidized
product arising from the action of Cl-H₂O contained 3.1%
N, no Br; and, probably, it was decompd. Below pH 1,
the violet IV became colorless by decompn. into *N*-(*p*-
anisyl)-*p*-benzoquinone imine and NH₃. In weakly acidic
medium I took up only one proton, probably on the primary
amino group. Over the pH range 1-6, therefore, both the
oxidized and the reduced forms of I may exist as univalent
cations.

E. Kasztreiner

BANYAI, Eva, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa.

Investigation of organic redox systems. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.3:
299-321 '61.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem, Általános Kémiai Tanszék.

BANYAI, Eva; HEGEDUS, Dezso

Activity analysis. Magy kem lap 17 no.2:80-89 F '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Altalanos Kemiai Tanszek 2. "Magyar
Kemikusok Lapja" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banyai).

BANYAI, Eva, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa

Newer achievements in the development of titrimetry. Kem tud
kozl MTA 22 no.3/4:371-382 '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Budapest Technical University.

SZABO, Arpad; BANYAI, Ioan

Contributions to the radiogeologic research in the
Eastern Carpathians. Studii cerc geol 8 no. 2: 303-
325 '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician M. Savul.

BANYAI, Ion (Odorhei)

Some examples of plant anomalies. Natura Biologie 14 no.2:
86 Mr-Apr '62.

LISICAN, Jozsef, adjunktus; BANYAI, Imre, adjunktus

Remark about the problem of "calculating maximum feed at frame
saws." Faipar 11 no.1:1-3 Ja '60.

1. Erdeszeti es Faipari Foiskola, Zvolen, Czechoslovakia.

BANYAI, J.

New hieroglyphic form from the Flysch zone of the eastern Carpathian Mountains, p. 231, FOLDTANI KOZLONG, BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, (Magyar Foltani Tarsulat) Budapest, Vol. 85, No. 2, Apr./June, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

ROMANIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77133.

Author : Dányai, Janos.

Inst :

Title : Graphical Representation of Chemical Composition of Mineral Waters.

Orig Pub: Rev. med. RPR, 1957, 3, No 6, 22-24.

Abstract: A simplified method of graphical representation of the chemical composition of mineral waters is proposed. The graph is a circle with an inscribed hexagon, the angles of which are connected with 6 radii. 3 radii of the upper half serve for showing the cations (the 1st radius for Na and K, the 2nd for Ca, and Mg, the 3rd for Fe and Mn. as well as for As, Li, Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and P), 3

Card : 1/2

RUMANIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77133.

radii of the lower part serve for showing the anions (the 4th for halogens, the 5th for SO_4^{2-} , and the 6th for HCO_3^-). The percentual content of an element or element group is determined by the length of segments starting from the center and directed along the radii. The characteristics of the water and its radioactivity are shown below the graph, and the name of the spring, the water temperature and the total content of salts are shown above the graph. - Sa. Matlis.

Card : 2/2

BANYAI, Janos, dr.

Recent Lias traces near the Orban Balazs cave at Homorodalmas-
Meresti (Rumania). Foldt kozl 90 no.4:462-463 O-D '60. (EEAI 10:5)
(Rumania--Geology)

BANIST, Janos, dr.

Determination of the time of the eruption of the twin craters
at Lake Saint Ann. Foldrajzi ort 13 no. 1:57-67 104.

BANYAI, L.

The problem of transporting merchandise in the Budapest Big Market.

p. 777 (Hungary, Kozponti Szallitasi Tenacs. Kozlekedesi Kozlony. Vol. 13, no. 44,
Nov. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

BANYAI, L.; BRINDUS, L.

Monoelectronic matrix of density and the exclusion principle.
Studii cerc fiz 13 no.6:879-890 '62.

1. Institutul de fizica Bucuresti.

BANYAI, M.

"The improvement of sweet white paprika and its use for industrial purposes." p. 377
(Termesztudományok, Vol 112, No 6 June 1953 Budapest)

... Accessions. Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

BANYAI, Magdolna

Strawberry growing in Hungary. Elet tud 15 no.27:856-858
3 JI '60.

1. Duna-Tisza kozi Mezogazdasagi Kiserleti Intezet tudomanyos
munkatarsa.

VARGHA, Geza, dr.; KERENYI, Imre, dr.; Technikai munkatarsak:
BANKUTI, Mihalyne, dr.; ~~BANKUTI~~ Maria

Late functional effect of lung surgery. Tuberkulozis 16
no.4/5:112-117. Ap-May '63.

1. A MAV Tudogyogyintezet (igazgato: Nyiro Jozsef dr.) II
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Vargha Geza dr.) es Tudosebeszeti
osztalyanak (foorvos: Kerenyi Imre dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY)
(RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS)
(PNEUMONECTOMY) (THORACOPLASTY)
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL)
(BRONCHOSPIROMETHY)
(PNEUMONOLYSIS)

BANYAI, R.

Let us shorten the time for fattening pigs on a large scale. p. 316,
AGRARTUDOMANY (Micsurin Agrartudományi Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 8,
No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BANYAI, V.

~~Sugars and their determination.~~ Gyogyszeres 8 no.5:85-86 1 May 1953.
(CIML 25:1)

BANYAI, V.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 3. Synthetic and Natural*

RES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2152

AUTHOR : Vegh, A.; Szasz, G.; ~~Banyai, V.~~

TITLE : Determination of the Azofen Admixture in Amidazofen

ORIG. PUB. : Acta pharmac. hung., 1958, 20, No 5-6, 136-139

ABSTRACT : A method of paper chromatography was developed for the determination of small quantities of azofen (antipyrine, I) in amidazofen (pyramidon, II). A 20% solution in CHCl₃ is chromatographed on Mecherey-Nagel*214 paper; solvent - ether (saturated with water); developer - solu-

*Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and Medicinal Forms
 **/transliterated/

CARD: 1/2

BANYALIS, I.A.

Induction heating in crack welding. Kolyma 21 no.3:37-38 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Marchekanskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod.
(Machinery--Welding) (Induction heating)

BAN'YAN

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

Author : Erdei, Ban'yan, Paulik.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Use of the Exchange Precipitation Reactions in Analytical Chemistry.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. Közl., 1957, 9, No 1, 103-112.

Abstract: The theory of the reaction, $\text{Hg}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 2\text{HCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{HgCl}_2 + 2\text{IO}_3^-$, was studied. The reaction is used for the determination of Cl^- (see: Ref. Zh. Khim, 1954, 36422). The optimum conditions of the reaction course were established. The solubility of $\text{Hg}(\text{IO}_3)_2$ in the presence of various solutions (ethyl alcohol, alkalies, acids)

Card : 1/3

12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

was determined. The minimum solubility of $\text{Hg}(\text{IO}_3)_2$ is observed in the presence of ethyl alcohol. The course of the above-mentioned reaction depends upon side reactions, with the formation of complexes HgCl^+ , HgCl_2 and HgCl_3^- . It was shown theoretically, and confirmed experimentally, the possibility of determining Cl^- in concentrations of 3-6mM/l, with accuracy of + 1%. At > 6mM/l of Cl^- , HgCl_3^- is formed, whereas at 3mM/l, HgCl^+ is formed, as a result of which, the amount of IO_3^- being set free is changed. The analysis is carried out only in a neutral medium (methyl orange indicator). The sample weight is chosen in such a way as to use 9 to 18 ml of 0.1N sodium thiosulfate (for 50# ml of solution) for the iodometric titration of IO_3^- . 5ml of 10% potassium nitrate is added to the solution being

Card : 2/3

13

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39340.

analyzed in order to improve the filtration of the excess $Hg(IO_3)_2$. A microdetermination of chloride ions is also possible. In this case, to the 5-8 ml sample of the solution being analyzed there is added an excess of the $Hg(IO_3)_2$ suspension, 0.45ml of 0.1% potassium nitrate solution and 10ml of 96% ethyl alcohol. The solution is diluted with water to 20ml. It is possible to determine 0.30-0.75mM/l of chloride ions in the presence of ethyl alcohol with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$. The exchange reaction of Br^- , CN^- and I^- proceeds similarly. Cf. Ref. Zh. Khim., 1957, 8534; 1958, 28482.

Card : 3/3

14

BANYASZ, J.

Banyasz, J.

"Functioning of F-4 mining machines in 1952." p. 287.
(Banyaszati Lapok. Vol. 8. no. 6, June 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

BANYASZ, J.

"Protection against the raising of dust from boring holes."

p. 544 (Banyaszati Lapok) Vol. 12, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

BANYASZ, Laszlo (Papa)

Identical lessons drawn from two interesting cases of servicing.
Radiotechnika 14 no.10:385 0 '64.

ADLER, P.; BANYASZ, T.; JAVOR, T.; KESZTYUS, L.; SIMON, M.; SZILAGYI, T.; VARGA, E.;
WHENT, S.

Novocaine asoprotein and novocain allergy. Acta physiol. hung. 4 no.1-2:
195-210 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of the Physiological and Pathophysiological Institute and of the
Stomatological and Dermatological Clinics, Debrecen University.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Med. Micro. Feb 59

561. RESISTANCE OF MYCO. TUBERCULOSIS TO BACTERIOSTATIC AGENTS ON SYNTHETIC MEDIA - A Mycobacterium tuberculosis rezisztenciája anti-tuberkulotikummal szemben szintetikus táptalajon - Bányász T. Az Országos Korányi Tbc Intéz. Diagn. Lab. Közl. - TUBERK. KÉRD. (Budapest) 1957, 10/5-6 (107-109) Tables 3

The resistance of Myco. tuberculosis to PAS, isoniazid and SM on Sauton's medium was investigated. It appears when the first subculture is cultivated for 7-9 weeks with the bacteriostatic agent. This resistance could not be raised above 50 µg./ml. for PAS and isoniazid and 500 µg./ml. for SM.

Tarabčák - Košice

BANYASZ, Tibor; MARTON, Sandor

Data on the diminishing effect of dionin on tuberculin reaction.
Tuberkulozis 10 no.7-9:188-192 July-Sept 57.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi TBC Intezet (m.b.ig.: Seri Istvan, tud. vez.:
Sebok Lorant) IX. osztalyanak (foervos: Marton Sandor) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULIN REACTION, eff. of drugs on
ethylmorphine, diminishing eff. (Hun))

(ETHYLMORPHINE, eff.
diminishing eff. on tuberculin reaction (Hun))

MARTON, Sandor, Dr.; BANYASZ, Tibor, Dr.; MEDEVICZKY, Endre, Dr.

Experiences with sulfonylurea therapy in tuberculosis of diabetic patients. Orv. hetil. 99 no.26:878-884 29 June 58.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tuberkulozis Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos vezeto: Foldes Sandor dr. Kandidatus)
IX. Oasztalyanak (foorvos: Marton Sandor dr.) kozlemenye.

(ANTIDIABETICS, ther. use
diabetes mellitus with pulm. tuberc. (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
diabetes mellitus, ther. value of sulfonylurea antidiabetics
(Hun))

BIRO, Iaszlo, dr.; BANYASZ, Tibor, dr.

Co-existing duodenal ulcer and carcinoma of the kidney.
Orv hetil 101 no.23:820-822 5 Jé '60.

1. Fovarosí Peterfy Sándor utcai Korbaz-Rendelo, "A" Belosztaly.
(PEPTIC ULCER compl.)
(KIDNEYS neopl.)

BANYASZ, Tibor, dr.; ERDELYI, Marta, dr.

Tuberculosis of abberant struma. Tuberkulozis 13 no.9:283-284
S '60.

1. A Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Peterfy S. u. Korhaz-Bendelo
(gazgato-foorvos: Galocsi Gyorgy dr.) "A" Belosztalyanak (foorvos:
Biro Laszlo dr. egyet. m. tanar) es Korbonctani osztalyanak
(foorvos: Braun Sandor dr.) kozlemenye
(GOITER compl.)
(TUBERCULOSIS case reports)

BANTASZ, Tibor

Effect of rastinon (N-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-N'-butylurea)
on experimental vascular changes. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.5:
480-485 0'60.

1. Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz"A" Belosztalya.
(TOLBUTAMIDE pharmacol)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM pharmacol)

BIRO, Laszlo; BANYASZ, Tibor; B. KOVACS, Maria; BAJOR, Melitta

Effect of phenylethylbiguanide on sugar absorption. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.4:442-445 Ag '61.

1. Peterfy S. u. Korhaz-Rendelo "A" Belosztaly Laboratoriuma.

(ANTIDIABETICS pharmacol)

BIRO, Laszlo, dr.; SELMEC, Imre, dr.; BANYASZ, Tibor, dr.

Experience with guanethidin (ismelin) in the treatment of patients with hypertension. Orv. hetil. 102 no.19:894-896 7 My '61.

1. Peterfy Sandor u. Korhaz-Rendelo "A" Beosztalya.

(AMIDINES ther) (ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS ther)

BIRO, Laszlo, dr.; BANYASZ, Tibor, dr.; KALOTAI, Janos, dr.; BAJOR, Melitta

Effect of Basethyrin on experimental vascular lesions. Orv. hetil.
103 no.25:1162-1165 24 Je '62.

1. Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz "A" Belosztaly es Laboratorium.
(THIOURACIL rel cpds) (CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES exper)

BANYASZ, T.; JAKO, J.; HORVATTH, I.

On the effect of treatment with butylbiguanide on the liver function. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.3:257-262 '65.

1. II. Medizinische Abteilung und Zentrallaboratorium des Bajcsy-Zsilinszky-Krankenhauses, Budapest. Submitted November 16, 1964.

HUNGARY

PANYASZ, Tibor, Dr; Capital City Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Hospital, II. Medical Ward (Fovarosi Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Korhaz, II. Belgyogyaszati Oszdaly), Budapest.

"Experiments with Butyl Biguanid Therapy of Insulin-Resistant Diabetics."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 42, 16 Oct 66, pages 1980-1983.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The use of butyl biguanid for the treatment of 10 patients with insulin-resistant diabetes is reported. On the basis of the results it is concluded that 9 of them responded well to the butyl biguanid treatment. The insulin sensitivity of the patients increased and, with a decrease in the daily dose of insulin given to them, the fasting sugar value as well as the daily sugar excretion were considerably lower than before the treatment. The metabolic balance of the patients could only be maintained with the combined use of butyl biguanid and insulin. It was determined by means of oral sugar-loading studies that treatment with butyl biguanid will decrease the blood sugar levels in healthy subjects while it has no influence on the sugar levels in cases of latent diabetes. On the basis of literature data and the present experimental results, the conclusion is arrived at that the presence of "free" insulin is necessary for the blood-sugar-lowering effect of the biguanids. 6 Hungarian, 37 Western references.

1/1

MOHAY, Kalman, okl. ~~marnok~~; BANYASZATI Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

Load capacity, economical character and use of gallery--supporting
reinforced concrete arches. Bany lap 93 no. 7:450-457 J1'60.

VARGHA, Geza; SZABADI, Laszlo; Technikai munkatars: BANYAY, Maria

Experimental studies on the management of hypoxemia by means of oxygen peritoneum. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:147-149 Ap '62.

1. MAV Tudogyogyintezet Cardiorespiratorikus Laboratoriuma, II Belosztalya es Laboratoriuma.

(ANOXIA exper) (OXYGEN)
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM ARTIFICIAL exper)

VARGHA, Geza, dr.; BRUCKNER, Piroska, dr.; Technikai munkatársak: BANYAY,
Maria; BANKUTI, Mihályne, dr.

Oxygen saturation of the arterial blood in tuberculous patients.
Tuberkulózis 15 no.3:69-73 Mr '62.

1. A MAV Tudogyogyintezet (igazgató: Nyíró József dr.) II Belosztályának
(főorvos: Vargha Geza dr.) és Cardiorespiratorikus Laboratóriumának
közleménye.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY blood) (OXIMETRY)

BANYAY, Stefan, dr.

Health affecting materials on telecommunication working places. Cs
spoje 7 no.3:19-21 Mr '62.

1. Zavodny lekar spojov, Bratislava.

BANYKIN, B. N.

BANYKIN, B.N., arkhitektor.

Large-panel apartment houses with partial interior frames. Bul.
tekh. inform. 3 no.12:9-13 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Cherepovets--Apartment houses)

BANYKIN, Boris Nikolayevich; BESPALOV, I.V., red.izd-va;
CHERKASSKAYA, F.T., tekhn. red.

[Design and construction of large-panel houses] Pro-
ektirovanie i stroitel'stvo krupnopanel'nykh domov. Le-
ningrad, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 178 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Buildings, Prefabricated)

BANYKIN, B., arkhitektor; SMOLICH, M., inzh.

Prospects for the development of large-panel apartment houses
of series 1-335A. Zhil. stroi. no.11:10-14 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

BAITYKIN, Viktor

Where there is no winter. IUn.nat. no.1:24-27 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Mediterranean Sea--Description and travel)
(Guinea--Description and travel)

BANIS, Kazimierz (Wroclaw)

Production of concrete pressure pipes by means of vibration
methods. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 34 no.7:382-384 J1
'62.

BANYS, Kazimierz, mgr. inż. (Poznań)

On the development of prestressed concrete. Przegl budowl
i bud mieszk 34 no.7:417 J1 '62.

BANYS, Kazimierz, mgr inż.

A continuous production center of concrete masses. Przegl techn
no.34:4, 6 26 Ag '62.

BANYŚ, Kazimierz (Wrocław)

Central plant for the production of concrete in Bratislava.
Przeł budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.10:538-539 0'63

BANYS, Kazimierz, mgr. inż.

Central production plant of WBZ-3/20 concrete masses. Przegl
mech 23 no.24:716-717 25 D '64.

1. Chief Engineer, Planning and Design Office of Machines for
Building Materials Industry, Wroclaw.

BANYS, Kazimierz (Wroclaw)

Polish central plants manufacturing concrete masses. Przegl
budowl i bud mieszk 37 no.2:77-79 F '65.

BANYS, Kazimierz; TOMASZEWICZ, Jerzy (Wroclaw)

The ZHW-25 construction crane. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 27
[i.e. 37] no.3:159-160 Mr '65.

JEZIORO, Zdzislaw; KANIAK, Josef; BANYS, Marian

Five years postoperative follow up after resection (430 cm) of small intestine. Polski przegl. chir. 26 no.10:885-890 Oct 54.

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